at the beginning of controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated kindly purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both beligerents.

Regarding the Texas Fever.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German magnitude has the restrict the convention of man government has protested against the provision of the customs tariff act the provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a decimating duty of one-tenth of I cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles live and nine of the treaty of 123 with Prussia. In the interests of the cammerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

Early in the present year an agreement

German protests.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea, and the contiguous North Pacific ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein presented for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been tioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000 in full satisfaction of all reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea, and seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seals in those waters. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one, and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration. The boundary of British Guinea still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing that its early settlement on some just basis alike honorable to both parties, and in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea. I shall remow the offorts heavicauses of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts here'o-fore made to bring about a restoration of

fore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principal and respects in practice and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawail and he action by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress. The organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Good will festered by many interests in

tion usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Good will fostered by many interests in common has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for brigation should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries.

The Bluefields Situation.

The Bluefields Situation. Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip fordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1820 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their customs for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Severaty Senators Listen to the Reading at Yesterday's Session.

Since the several properties of the service of the several properties of the several

On the Treasury Reports.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ended June 29, 1894, amounted to \$372,592,488.29, and its expenditures to \$442,695,758.57, leaving a deficit of \$593,852,305.85. There was a decrease of \$15,952,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government at compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs \$131,815,539.62 and from internal revenues \$147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$33,815,517.37, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources, The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,199,686, being \$446,657,625 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$275,199,686, being \$46,657,625 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$78,595,486.11 less, and from internal revenue \$13,836,539.97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$85,239,250,25, on manufactured tobacce, \$28,617,88,62, and on fermented liquors \$31,447,88,94. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,395,578. The total amount of On the Treasury Reports. being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378. The total amount o

amounted during the year to Nas. 18.50.2, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44.495.378. The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76.898.661 as against \$108,889.424 during the fiscal year 1895. The amount imported was \$72.449.119 as against \$21.714.831 during the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13.286.562 and the exports were \$20.451.285. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424.427,748.44 and its expenditures \$44.427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20.096,000. On the first day of November, 1891, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2.240.773.888 as against \$2.204,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not inculded in the treasury holdings was \$1,672.993.422, or \$2.427 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold buillion amounting to \$44.651.77.55 and silver buillion which was burehased an estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,177.55 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,388. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November, 1833, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,-638,79 line ounces at a cost of \$8,715,521,32, an average of \$0,7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the date last mentioned was 168,074,882,53 line ounces, which cost \$155,931,002.25, the average price per fine ounce being \$0,2344. The total coinage of all metals at our minis during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,-229 pieces, valued at \$105,157,730,05, of which there were \$89,474,512.50 in gold coined, \$758 in standard silver dollars, \$6,024,140,30 in subsidiary silver coin and \$716,519,25 in minor coin. During the calendar year 1933 the production of preclous metals in the United States was estimated at 1,752,322 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$25,855,000 and 60,000,000 fine ounces of \$16,800,000.

in line ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$35,955,000 and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the buillon or market value of \$46,800,000, and of the coinage value of \$77,576,000. It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States consisting of coin and bullion amounted to \$1,251,640,938, of which \$627,923,202 was gold and \$82,347,757 was silver. Fifty national banks were organized during the year ended Oct. 31,1894, with a capital of \$5,255,000 and seventy-nine with a capital of \$10,475,000 went into voluntary liquidation; twenty-one banks with capital of \$2,770,000 were placed in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the thirty-first day of October last was \$2,756, being forty less than on the thirty-first day of October, 1893. The capital stock paid in was \$672,971,355, being \$9,578,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and individual profits, less expense and taxes paid, 2mounted to \$34,121,682,10, which was \$16,089,780 less than on Oct. 51, 1893.

Strength of the Army.

Strength of the Army.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 39, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently very slight decrease compared with the previous year, he actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reason and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large number of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating \$25,000 in the direct expenditures besides promoting generally Continued on Page 7.

Continued on Page 7.

with knives, ripped open, disem-bowelled and dismembered, Many bodies were partly burned.

"The foreign minister expressed himself as intensely surprised and grieved. Hitherto, he said, the Japanese army had been admired for its humanity and discipline, He was unwilling to believe it possible that they had acted as reported, or to express an opinion on the subject until a detailed official report arrived. Meanwhile he authorized me to say that he was certain the government was sincerely determined to act on principles of humanity and civilization, and was firmly resolved to maintain the honor of Japan, and refute Chinese slanders. I am satisfied that the government desires neither to conceal the truth not to permit cruel-

RYAN DECLINED TO ANSWER.

Witness at the Lexow Investigation Will Not Say That He Has Ever Earned an Honest Dollar in His Life. By the United Press.

New York, Dec. 3 .- At this afternoon session of the Lexow investigating committee, Michael Ryan, said to be a well known green goods man, was called to the stand and asked how much blackmail he paid Police Captain O'Connor for being allowed to carry on the green goods business. He said he never paid him a cent and that he knew nothing about green goods except what he had read in the papers.

Mr. Goff tried to get the witness to admit he was a green goods man, but failed.

"Don't you know you never earned an honest dollar in your life?" Mr. Goff finally asked

"I decline to answer," said Ryan. Here Mr. Goff caused a sensation. 'Officer," said he, turning around and agency or the persons named. addressing Policeman English, "have

you got a warrant?" "Yes, sir," said the officer, advancing. "Take this man in charge," said he. Ryan turned pale as he was led away under arrest. He was arrested for contempt of court for disobeying the first

subpoena he received. Ryan was taken to the tombs police court and there admitted to bail in \$500. Ryan's examination was set down for next Thursday.

SENTENCED TO 13 YEARS.

Benjamin F. Lawson Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree.

By the United Press. Rockville, Md., Dec. 3.-Benjamin F. Lawson was this morning convicted of murder in the second degree in killing Lloyd Vermillion at Upper Mariboro September last. The case was given to the jury by consent of counsel and no for a new trial for William Bowman, witnesses were examined, and the verdict was rendered in accordance with the court's instructions without the jury leaving their seats.

Lawson was immediately sentenced to thirteen years and six months in the penitentiary

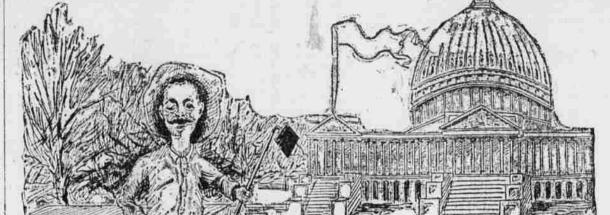
LEGGETT A WITNESS.

Theory as to Cause of the Mysterious Murder.

By the United Press.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 3.-It develops that Samuel Leggett, the man who was murdered at midnight on Saturday night, was an important witness in the Franklin murder trial next week.

It now looks as if he was put out of the way to prevent his testifying in favor of James Taylor, who shot Franklin,



Seed Time Has Come Again.

FATAL CRASH ON THE D. & H.

Passenger Train Jumps the Track Near Port Henry Tunnel.

THE KILLED AND INJURED

Mail and Express Cars and Engine Tender Plunge Into Lake Champlain, Mail Agent Rouse and Express Messenger Coborne Drowned.

By the United Press.

Whitehall, N. Y., Dec. 3,-Train No. 4 on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, which left Montreal at 9:10 o'clock this morning, bound for New York, was thrown from the track one mile and a half north of the Port Henry tunnel at about 1:20 o'clock this afternoon It was in charge of Conductor Mc Laughlin and the engineer George Long. The train consisted of a mail and express car, baggage car, smoking car, emigrant car, passenger car and drawing room car.

The engine did not leave the train, pillaged the whole town, and killed albut the tender and the mail and exment and plunged i to Lake Champlain. One end of the smoker also went into the water. The emigrant and passenger cars left the rails, but fortunately their momentum was checked and they remained on the bank. The drawing room car was only partly de-

The express messenger and the mail agent went down with their car and were drowned, and several others narrowly escaped the same fate. A number of persons received injuries, and for a time intense excitement prevailed.

The names of some of the injured passengers were not learned, but the list of casualties as far as obtainable

is as follows: Richard Quinn, of Ballston, N. Y., express messenger, drowned. Samuel Rouse, of Rouse's Point, N. Y.

mail agent, drowned. James Coborne, of Green Island, baggage man, bruised, narrowly escaped eing drowned.

James McLaughlin, conductor, of Whitehall, slightly bruised. George Place, extra baggageman, slightly bruised.

AFTER PATENT FRAUDS.

Postmaster General Issues Orders Against Munns, Willis and Martin.

By the United Press. Washington, Dec. 3.-The postmaster general has received information that the international patentees' agency, composed of William K. Munns, Percy Willis and Henry Martin, is conducting

a fraudulent scheme, through the American and International mails, from Nos. 55 and 56 Chancery Lane, and 14 and 15 Southampton building, London. Today orders were issued to the postmasters at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to return to the senders all registered letters addressed to said agency and persons or any of them marked "fraudulent," and to refuse to certify money orders to the

BREWER NOW CAPTAIN. Will Command Harvard's Foot Ball Team

Next Year, By the United Press.

Boston, Dec. 3.-At a meeting of Harvard's football players this afternoon Charles Brewer was elected captain for next season to succeed Bob Emmons, who will be graduated next year.

Brewer is now a junor and has played three years on the Harvard eleven, as he joined the team in his freshman year.

IN BOWMAN'S BEHALF. Counsel Endeavoring to Save the Mur-

derer's Behalf. By the United Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 3.-A rule was granted in court today by Judge Lynch | nounced, the house adjourned as a mark convicted a few days ago of murder in the first degree for the killing of Mike

John, the Arabian peddler. The counsel for the defendant was allowed ten days to arrange and file additional reasons.

UNITED STATES NAVY. Statement of the Enlisted Force as Pre-

sented to the Senate. By the United Press. the enlisted force of the navy, which, using. he says, consists of 2,498 petty officers

who are aliens reside in the United States, and 15 per cent. abroad; 66 per cent, of the other enlisted persons reside in the United States and 34 per cent, abroad, All commissioned officers of the navy are citizens of the United States.

WENT TO THE SHOW.

Eight Pittston Councilmen Gain Free Admission to Music Hall. Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Pittston, Dec. 3.-There was to have een a session of council tonight, and the entire eleven members were present a few moments prior to 8 o'clock; but it was discovered that the play, "The Gilhoolys Abroad," was on in Music hall, ence a motion to adjourn was followed by a councilmanic stampede.

It is said eight out of the eleven councilmen "worked their faces" for admission to the play; but members Kearney, Hennigan and Tigue were cruelly turned down at the doors.

SYRIAN SMUGGLERS.

Detroit Officers Run Down a Gang of Free Traders Loaded with Turkish Embroideries and Fancy Goods. By the United Press,

Detroit, Dec. 3.-The police and customs officers have just run down a gang of smugglers who have for over a year past been smuggling thousands of dollars worth of Turkish embroideries and fancy goods from Windsor to Detroit. Four members of the gang have been arrested, two of whom are women. Most of the goods were shipped to New York, Certain Armenian and Syrian merchants in New York have been selling these goods at less than their cost to importers, but although they were closely watched, the discovery of the smugglers was brought about by the Detroit police. The latter recently noticed that empty trunks were being carried into a room at No. 270 Jefferson avenue and taken out again filled and

shipped to New York. The police detectives shadowed this operation Saturday, and then entered the room and captured Asaph Gobreen and Mrs. Selma Gobreen, Syrians; Mrs. Kate Moore, of Windsor, and a young Italian from New York named George Micalani. A trunk which had just been filled for shipment contained quantities of costly embroideries and Turkish fancy goods valued at \$1,300. Around the bodies of the women were found \$500 worth of the same kind of goods which had just been brought across the river. The duties on the articles would amount to about 60 per cent. Another thousand dollars worth billed for shipment was also captured. Government Inspectors Carter, Jennery and Downs were due to arrive in New York yesterday afternoon, whither they had gone to arrest John Abdelnoor. a Syrian merchant, who is believed to be Selma Gobreen's husband and an accomplice of the gang. It was at first intended to wire New York officers to arrest Abdelnoor, but Inspector Carter preferred to attend to the capture personally. Selma Gobreen was arrested in Boston last year for a similar offense.

MR. REED WAS CHEERED. The Ex-Speaker Greeted with Applause in the House. By the United Press,

Washington, Dec. 3.-The galleries of the house were crowded when the house resumed its session. Beyond some uproarious cheering when Ex-Speaker Reed appeared on the floor and a round of milder applause when Chairman Wilson came in, there were no scenes of great interest.

The house proceeded to business without recourse to any formality other than that of ordinary meeting days. Much attention was given to the presidid not revive until the part dealing Populists and has aroused the bitterest with Mr. Carlisle's bond scheme was read. Silence marked the conclusion, and after the death of Representative Wright, of Pennsylvania, had been auof respect to his memory.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Three Men Burned: Two Are in a Serious Condition.

By the United Press.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Dec. 3.-An explosion of gas occurred in the Dorrance colliery here this afternoon. A number of miners were in the pit at the time and three of them were burned. The accident took place in the Trial slope Washington, Dec. 3.—In response to a in the Baltimore vein and was caused resolution the secretary of the navy to- by the separating of the wires of a day sent to the senate a statement of safety lamp which one of the men was

The men burned were Alfred Peterand 5.619 other enlisted persons.

The report also shows that 24 percent, of the petty officers and 33 percent, of the other enlisted persons were condition and were sent to the hospital. allens, 85 per cent. of the petty officers Peterson was taken to his home.

United States Officials Are Unable to Obtain Facts Regarding Massacre.

TURKS ARE VERY MODEST

They Do Not Seem Anxious to Give Information Concerning the Difficuly with the Armenians-It Is Claimed

London Sympathizers Make Trouble

By the United Press.

Washington, Dec. 3.-Officials of the state department who at first placed no reliance whatever in the reports of massacred Armenians in Asiatic Turkey are now disposed to attach some significance to the lack of information obtainable by American diplomatic and consular agents in Turkey who have had orders for over ten days to investigate and report upon the matter, and whose dispatches indicate that obstacles are being placed in their way by the Turkish authorities. It is claimed at the state department that the American legation at Constantinople has sent no information regarding the alleged outrages, although sufficient time has elapsed under ordinary circumstances for Minister Terrell to be presented with proof that the affair

has been exuggerated. It is understood that cabled dispatches have also been received from our consul at Sivas, who is our nearest representative to the scene of the affair, and so far he has been unable to transmit more than a statement of the rumors that reached him. Entire silence on the subject has been observed at the Turkish legation in Washington until today, the minister, Mayroyeni Bey, being absent in New York. An official statement has this evening been 313 SPRUCE ST., SCRANTON, PA. given out at the legation, which ascribes the recent troubles to agitators originally from Roumania and Greece, and state that money is being furnished by the London Armenian committee with the view of creating more troubles."

Turkish Version of the Trouble. It is stated that it was the Armenians, Greek Christians, who started the revolt by attacking Mussulman villages and that the Musselmen had great difficulty in finding shelter near the city of Diarbekir. On the breaking

out of these Armenian revolts it is further stated by the Turkish legation that "regular troops were immediately sent to the spot." It is asserted in re-ply to specific statements that thousands of Armenians, men, women and children, were massacred by the Kurds, that not more than seventy of this race of Nomads were employed, and these simply as guides through the hilly

Though no official confirmation can be obtained from the state department and the president's message is silent on the subject, there is a well defined impression that the Turkish government has given to the United States similar assurances to those given to the government of Great Britain that these alleged outrages should be fully investi-

NIPPING KOLB'S SCHEME. Singular Bill Introduced in the Alabama House.

By the United Press. Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3.-The bill introduced by Representative Knight in the house today making it a crime punishable by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, and not over twenty-five years imprisonment in the penitentiary for any person to attempt to discharge the duties of an office to which he had not been declared dent's message during the first hour of elected by the constituted authorities. its reading, but interest lagged and it was a bombshell in the camp of the

> opposition. The bill was referred to a committee, which held a meeting tonight and which at once agreed to a favorable report, There is no doubt the bill will be passed through with the hope of nipping Kolb's dual government in its bud.

KILLED HIS SISTER. Carcless Young Man Is Responsible for a

Tragedy. By the United Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 3.-Mary Willlams, aged 16 years, daughter of Constable John Williams, who resides near Williamstown, was accidentaly killed today by her brother, John, aged 19. The young man was preparing to go hunting and while cleaning his gun. which was loaded with heavy shot, it accidentally discharged. The charge entered his sister's side, causing almost instant death.

WEATHER REPORT.

For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; varia-

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It being our intention not to carry over a piece of Dress Goods that we can turn into cash, we make the following quotations,

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY

ONE LOT fine all wool mixed Suitings, former price, \$5.00. This Week's Price \$2.50 a Suit,

ONE LOT extra fine Silk and Wool Scotch Suitings. Special price for This Week \$3.25 a Suit.

ONE LOT 52-inch Covert Cloth, extra quality. Former prices, \$1.00 This Week 75c.

ANOTHER LOT, the last of the season, of our special Foreign Cashmere in 40 and 46-inch. The price This Week Will Be 35c. and 450

Interesting prices on Fine Black Dress Goods.

See our Velvetina Cords for Dress and Coat Sleeves; also in Cream for Babies' Cloaks.

Fine German 50-inch Seal Plush.

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